



THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BANK.  
Martins Van Buren, for President.  
Richard D. Spaight, for Vice President.  
Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.

The Editor of the STANDARD, being under the necessity of making a business tour to the Western country during this spring, will consequently be absent from home for several weeks.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.  
The following is given as the schedule directed by the Post Master General to be observed in regard to the mails going south from Washington, from and after the 25th inst.

Going South.	Leave Washington at 3 A. M.	Arrive at Richmond by 7 1/2 P. M.	16 1/2 hours
at Halifax	by 12 noon	16 1/2 do	
at Fayetteville by 10 1/2 P. M.	21 do		
at Cheraw by 3 P. M.	17 do		
at Columbia by 1 P. M.	21 do		
at Augusta by 6 A. M.	18 do		
at Milledgeville by 5 A. M.	18 do		
at Columbus, Geo. by 2 P. M.	33 do		
at Montgomery by 1 P. M.	23 do		
at Mobile by 9 P. M.	56 do		
and at New Orleans by 10 P. M.	25 do		

Time from Washington to N. O.'s 283 hours, or 11 days and 19 hours.

Edenton and Suffolk Railroad.—A convention of delegates from Norfolk, Gates county, Chowan county, Edenton, &c. met in the last named town on the 11th inst., to consult together in relation to the project of constructing a Railroad from Edenton to Norfolk, via Suffolk. After a good deal of discussion, it was determined that books of subscription to the capital stock of said Railroad, be opened at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, in Virginia; and at Gatesville, Edenton, Hertford, Columbia, and Plymouth, North Carolina.

Col. WILLIAM A. MORRIS, of Anson county, has been nominated as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, in the Fayetteville district, by a Convention of Delegates which assembled at Rockingham, Richmond county, on Tuesday of last week, the 19th instant.

Distressing Fire.—It is stated in the Washington (N. C.) Whig, that the House of Epsey Everett, at the head of Pungo River, Beaufort county, was entirely consumed on the night of the 12th inst. with all its contents. Neither the father, nor mother, nor any of their six children, saved a particle of wearing apparel.

Small Pox has made its appearance at Madison, Rockingham county—brought by a Mr. Shepard. Most of the citizens had left the place, which is a small town.

Ex-Governor Burton. We learn that Ex-Governor Hiram A. Burton died very suddenly, on the 21st instant, in Ireland county, near Beaufort's Ford.

George Page, a strong cattle, dropped down and died very suddenly, in this city, on Saturday evening last. A jury of inquest determined that drunkenness was the cause of his death.

Mrs. Mial's milk, with all their contents, were consumed by fire in this county, last week—supposed to have been intentionally set on fire.

Post Offices. We learn from the Globe, that the following new offices have been established in this State: Stony Creek, Caswell county, James Kerr, post-master. Winway, Franklin county, Sias Winston, post-master. Frankland Grove, Northampton county, has been changed to Margaretville. Roscoe Burns has been appointed post-master at Trent Bridge, Jones county; Alexander W. White, at Mount Gold, Bertie county; John Edmonston, Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

Mail Contracts.—A joint resolution has passed the U. S. Senate, altering the time of the contract year, so as to make all contracts commence on the 1st July.

Arkansas.—Hon. Archibald Yell, now territorial judge, is named as a candidate to represent the State of Arkansas in Congress. We presume Col. Sevier, the present delegate, will also be a candidate, for either Representative or Senator. Gov. Fulton, Col. James Conway, and Judge Cross, are named as candidates for Governor of the new State.

Arkansas Hawk Eggs.—We are informed by the Little Rock Times that a common hen, near May Owen's in Saline county, laid an egg during the last week in March, measuring 3 1/2 inches in length, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and 7 1/2 inches in circumference.

Codifying the Common Law.—Five commissioners, to wit: Judge Story, Messrs. Metcalf, Greenleaf, Forbes, and Cushing, have been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to draw up and submit to the next Legislature of that State, the best plan for reducing the Common Law of the State to a written and systematic code.

Ex-Governor Eaton. We learn from the Pensacola Gazette, arrived in that place on the 15th instant from Tallahassee, and proceeded to New Orleans on his way up the Mississippi. He expects to proceed on his mission as Ambassador to Spain, in the month of June.

Gen. R. K. Call the new Governor of Florida, passed through Pensacola on the 9th, and hastened to Tallahassee, to meet any emergency, which the Gazette says, the Governor seems to think may yet arise out of the Indian war.

A report is mentioned in the Pensacola Gazette of the 16th instant, that Gen. Scott had entered into a treaty with the Indians; but nothing certain was known of that fact—nor of the movements of either our army or the Indians.

Peter V. Daniel, Esq. has been appointed by the President and Senate, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of Judge Barbour, promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

John P. Brown is appointed Dragoman to the United States Legation near the Sublime Porte.

Mr. Clay has been brought forward as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke.—In the House of Representatives, 14th inst. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital near Ocracoke Inlet, in the State of North Carolina: which was read twice and committed.

"DIVIDE, AND CONQUER," is the favorite principle upon which the pie-bald Whig party act. Knowing that the democratic party comprises an immense majority of the people, the cunning whigs and nullifiers busy themselves in setting traps, to catch every democrat who can be induced to step into their snare.

Hence, it is that we have the apparent inconsistency exhibited, of whigs and nullifiers, disunionists and blue-light federalists, coming together, cheek by jowl, and plotting the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, the democratic candidate, by puffing, lauding, and aiding each other's candidates—the disunionist voting for a supporter of the "bloody bill," as it was whimsically stigmatized by him—the nullifier rejoicing at every "sign" in favor of the Hartford Convention candidate—the black cockade federalist cordially meeting the gloomy advocate of a southern confederacy—&c. &c.

But having no fixed principle—being actuated by common rule of rectitude, and only guided on by a determination to circumvent the Republican party, and cheat the people out of their choice of a President—the reckless and unprincipled means to which they resort to advance their disorganizing schemes, are in perfect keeping with the motley character of their party.

Connecticut.—We learn from the New Haven Register, that the precise majority of Gov. Edwards over the whig candidate, Mr. Tomlinson, is 3,099; Edwards 20,653, Tomlinson 17,556. Last year, Gov. E.'s majority over Gov. Foot, was only 2,319.—There is a democratic majority, this year, in every county in the State. In the Senate, there are 17 democrats and 4 whigs, and in the lower House, nearly two-thirds democrats. Democracy is completely triumphant in Connecticut, over whiggism and abolitionism—as the fall elections will show that it is in the South, over nullification and whiggery, a kindred party.

In New York City, at the charter election, which took place on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. the designs of the whigs were most fully developed. They persuaded some of the disaffected democrats to split the Republican tickets, under a promise that they (the whigs) would run no ticket, but unite in supporting that of the disaffected. And having thus produced a schism in the republican ranks, they suddenly came out with full whig tickets, and made a desperate path to carry the election. But they were defeated—Cornelius W. Lawrence, the democratic Mayor, was re-elected by a handsome majority, over the combined whigs, loco-focos, and disaffected republicans. It is said there is a tie, however, in the city council—there being eight aldermen and eight assistants elected by each party. But Noah confesses a defeat. He says: "With a good and glorious cause, an intelligent, liberal and powerful party, we have always been fortunate enough to be—beaten."

Whiggism and Abolitionism.—The nullifiers, whigs, and abolitionists, having been conspired against by Mr. Van Buren and the Republican party, and having miserably failed in their designs, have now become more bold from desperation, and make no effort to conceal the fact that they have been playing into each other's hands. Hence, the Whig-whigg nullifier, encourages and agitates on Slavery, the fanatical abolitionists to get up an excitement on the admission of Arkansas into the Union—and State acts out his part, by following these promptings, and offering every possible obstacle to the regular business of the House.

In Connecticut, all the abolitionists belong to the whig party, and unite in opposing the Van Buren Republican candidates. And, faithful to the lead of whiggery, we find the "Whig Register" of this city, copying extracts from the speech of a whig and abolition member from New York, Mr. Ward.

Virginia Elections.—We are unable to give the details of the Virginia Elections; the aggregate of the returns, as far as we heard from, is, democrats 35, whigs 32, and the strongest of the whig counties bend from. The relative strength of parties will doubtless be about the same it was last year—a decided majority of Republicans in both Houses. In Mecklenburg county, Rogers and Garland, democrats, are elected by more than two to one over their whig opponents, Boyd and Goode. Baptists, elected to the Senate, by a large majority. In Prince Edward, Madison, democratic, is re-elected; as is, also, Vaughan in Dinwiddie, over Edward Johnson, whig, by about 80 majority.

OH, SAD THINGS!—"The Whig," printed down on Tax River, in this State, must have got into "the panic," again. It says: "There is reason to fear that liberty is on the wane. Will the people let these alarming state of things continue to exist?"

Now, we would suggest to "The Whig," whether it may not have turned back a few leaves in the horn-book of politics; (not two leaves forward, as did the Georgia captain, when reading the manual exercise) for the details of these alarming state of things? what it speaks of, reminds one of the memorial to whig-panic session of Congress of 1833—34.

TRAGICAL MURDER.—The New York papers contain an account of the murder of Ellen Jerrett (a girl of ill fame) residing in Thomas street, on the 15th inst., which seems to have gained an excitement, even in that remote city, almost unprepared for. Accounts of the shocking tragedy fill the city journals; and the penny papers containing the details, are read with immense numbers. It seems a young gentleman named Robinson, who was in the constant habit of visiting Ellen, and staid with her on the night of the murder, is charged with perpetrating the deed. She was killed in her bed, her head having been shockingly chopped with a hatchet; after which, the bed clothes were set on fire, with the view of burning the building and the corpse together, to hide the murder. But the smoke having aroused the keeper of the house, the watchmen were called in, and the flames extinguished. Robinson was arrested next morning, and committed to prison for examination. He was Clerk in a Reading Store, of a highly respectable family, and in good standing as a young gentleman of the neighborhood. Ellen is represented as young, very beautiful, of a gifted mind, and an accomplished education.

"Her great intellectual passion (says a New York paper) was for reading the poems of Byron, and particularly Don Juan, which, however, have no doubt produced more wretchedness in the world, than all the other moral writers of the age can check. With a happier destiny—and a steady moral principle, this young woman had talents calculated for the highest sphere in life. We know no private circumstance that has caused such a sensation in our city as the recent transaction. It is the whole topic of conversation wherever one goes."

Another tragic murder.—On Friday, 15th inst. in Philadelphia, a young lawyer named Richard W. Brown, went into a front room of Mrs. Wade, a lady of a good deal of personal beauty, who lived at No. 50, Filbert Street, and who was about being divorced from her husband—and on her entering the room, Wade drew a pistol, and fired at her as she attempted to escape through a door; she was severely wounded, and staggered into another room, when Brown shot himself dead with the other pistol. Brown having made proposals of marriage to the lady, had been coolly received; and it is supposed it was from jealousy of some rival, that he committed the horrid deed. Mrs. W. was in a critical situation, but it was thought she might recover.

We have received the first No. of "The Western Whig, and La Grange Herald," printed in La Grange, Fayette county, Tennessee, by Mr. Robert J. Yancy, former Editor of the Oxford Examiner.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.  
We find the following organization of the new independent Government of Texas, in our last Southern paper. A Constitution has been framed, and the following Officers provisionally appointed—by the Convention, viz: David G. Burnett, President. Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice President. Samuel F. Carson, Secretary State. Thomas J. Rusk, Secretary War. Baily Hardman, Secretary Treasury. Robert Potter, Secretary Navy. David Thomas, Attorney General. J. R. Jones, Post Master General.

The Government have issued a Proclamation to the citizens of Texas, calling upon them to rally to the standard of freedom, and reminding them that by an unbroken unanimity of voices they have declared that "Texas shall be free, sovereign and independent." The proclamation declares that the fall of the Alamo is the surest guarantee of their ultimate success—that the Spartan band who so nobly perished there, have bequeathed an example to the Texans, which ought to and will be imitated by them, and have inflicted on the enemy a terror and a loss that is equivalent to a defeat.

The government will remove from Washington, where it is now, to Harrisburg, not in consequence of any apprehensions of fear, but as a measure conducive to the common good.

The Convention of Texas, at its last sitting, passed some important resolutions, among which we find the following:

Resolved, That bounties of land be granted, and are hereby granted to said volunteers, as follows, viz:

To all who are now in service, and shall continue faithfully in service during the war, 12 hundred and eighty acres.

To all who served faithfully, or shall have served faithfully for a period not less than six months, 640 acres.

To all who have served faithfully for a period not less than three months, three hundred and twenty acres.

To all who shall enter the service previous to the first day of July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than six months, nine hundred and sixty acres.

To all who shall enter the service after the first day of July, a quantity, proportionate to their service, to be hereafter determined on by law.

The lawful heir or heirs of such volunteers as may have fallen, or may hereafter fall in the present contest with the Mexican Government, or who may have died in the service, shall be entitled to the same bounties as the original volunteers, and the heirs of the deceased under the Colonization law, as established by the laws of the land, had he have survived; that is to say, one league and lot, (or four thousand six hundred and forty acres) for a man of family, and one-third of a league (one thousand four hundred and seventy-six acres) for a single man; also, that the said heir or heirs shall receive, in addition to the land granted as aforesaid, a bounty of six hundred and forty acres as decreed by the Council at San Felipe on the 11th of December, 1835.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.  
Chapel Hill, April 2, 1836.

At a meeting of the Students of the University, for the purpose of expressing their regret at the departure of Professor Anderson from them, Mr. Thomas Jones was called to the Chair, and Mr. Holston appointed Secretary. Mr. W. W. Avery moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to draft Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Students at the departure of Professor Anderson; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. W. W. Avery, J. Saunders and A. Bennett, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have learnt with regret that Professor Anderson contemplates retiring from this institution within a few days.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Students of the University regard it as their particular duty to make a public expression of their regret at his departure, and of their admiration for the talents and comprehensive intelligence displayed in the performance of the various functions of his office.

Resolved further, That in separating from us, he carries with him our most sanguine wishes for his future happiness and prosperity, and our most fervent hopes that he may attain that exalted station in the estimation of his countrymen, which, by his virtues and talents, he so eminently deserves.

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of the general Newspapers in Raleigh be requested to publish these proceedings.

THOMAS JONES, Chairman.

BENJ. M. HOBSON, Secretary.

CONGRESS.  
In the Senate, April 5, Mr. Benton introduced a bill to provide for supplying the mint with bullion to be coined; he stated that the Philadelphia mint was able to coin 12 or 15 millions annually, but that it was not supplied with half enough of bullion for that purpose, to the great detriment of the country. The bill now introduced proposed to transfer the Public Deposites, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, which were fast increasing and lying idle for that purpose. It was read twice, and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Livingston's Penal Code. The following is from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald:

It is known that some years ago Mr. Edward Livingston prepared, by order of the Legislature of Louisiana, a Code of penal laws, which was published and gained for the able author great celebrity both in this country and in Europe. We learn however by a letter addressed by him to a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, that the Legislature has never taken the subject into consideration since the code was laid before them.

The New Orleans Bee states that large purchases of real estate in that city have recently been made by Achilles Mufat, and it is rumored that he is the agent in the purchases for Joseph Buonaparte, Count de Surville. The Bee expresses a hope that Joseph Buonaparte may become a resident of New Orleans.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 2.—The arrivals since Tuesday, amount to about 40,000 bales of American cotton; in consequence of which there has been a partial cessation of demand, the sales not amounting to more than 4000 bales without change in price.

Fat Mutton.—The Troy Whig mentions a sheep in that city, raised at the Shaker village, in Weterville, which weighs 265 pounds, and was sold for \$30. There are others from the same village, one weighing 168, the other 195, and which sold for \$22 apiece.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN.  
On our outer form will be found another Speech of North Carolina's faithful and fearless Senator. It will doubtless be gratifying to all the Republican friends of Mr. Brown to learn by the following extract from the Baltimore Republican, that his talents and his usefulness are appreciated abroad, as well as at home.

A debate occurred in the Senate on Friday last, on the presentation of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Maine on the subject of an interference by Congress in relation to slavery: with which several of the southern Senators, and among the rest Mr. Calhoun, expressed themselves not only satisfied but highly gratified. They nevertheless, seized upon the opportunity which presented itself, to endeavor to fan the embers of the excitement which has prevailed upon the occasion; when they were met by Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, in a most able and happy manner. The latter writers have made a desperate attempt to misrepresent the facts of the case, and the remarks which were made upon the occasion, and if there were no reports of the debates presented to the view of the public, those representations might have the effect to impress upon the public mind the belief that Mr. Brown was not only completely prostrated, but had been guilty of great folly; that any one who will give himself the trouble to read the regular reports of the debate, will see that Mr. Calhoun, and those who took part with him in opposition to Mr. Brown, were completely defeated. Mr. Calhoun was so entirely cornered that he was compelled to abandon his ground, and take shelter under cover of a miserable subterfuge; and Mr. Mangum, who undertook to lecture Mr. Brown, found himself in an unenviable predicament, by being reminded that until he learned to obey instructions coming to him from a very high source, it did not become him to undertake to give instructions to those over whom he had no control. The letter writers may attempt to misrepresent the facts, and to sustain their friends by giving incorrect statements; but the fact is, that their friends in the Senate were exceedingly mortified and chagrined on account of the manner in which Messrs. Calhoun and Mangum were used up by Mr. Brown, and did not hesitate to condemn Mr. Calhoun for having placed them in such an awkward predicament.

TEXAS.  
New Orleans, April 8.—By the schr. Equity, from Brazoria, Capt. Martin, reports as follows:

The fortress at Goliad had been blown up. That Col. Fannin had made good his retreat to the main body of the army of the Colorado, fighting his way with 500 men through the whole Mexican army. The Texian army, 5000 strong, was advancing against the Mexican army, and a decisive battle was momentarily expected.

The Equity brings up a large number of women and children; several vessels had been detained to bring up to New Orleans women and children.

So far as the Mexican army had advanced, they had made an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children. The orders given to the soldiery being, to spare the lives of no individual over ten years of age. The whole population of Texas was in the field, burning with a desire to meet the enemy, and revenge the slaughter of defenceless women and children.

At Patricio 195 men had an engagement with 1200 of the enemy, killed 150 and wounded as many more and retreated without loss.

Col. Childers, who left Texas after the disastrous fall of San Antonio, informs the Editor of the Memphis Gazette, that the gallant Col. Crockett, to the last, continued to "go ahead"—when he fell, the corpses of the enemy were literally piled up around him. The brave, young and accomplished Col. Travis, fell from the rampart mortally wounded into the fort. After a few minutes he recovered sufficiently to sit up, when the Mexican officer that led that party, attempted to cut off Col. T's head. The dying hero, with a death grasp, drew his sword and plunged it into the body of his antagonist, and both sunk into the arms of death. When the conflict was over, and all the gallant band had ceased to breathe, Santa Anna walked among the slain, and ordered Col. T's servant to point out the corpse of his master. He looked at it in silence, and then turned away.

We look upon Texas as a free and independent country. The bloody butcheries of Santa Anna, Cos. and their minions, will rouse the manly yeomen of the South West, and the rifles of the North Americans will put a speedy stop to the career of the brutal beings who now seek to conquer.

Where is the voice that will plead for these murderers? Santa Anna boasts that he will conquer Texas, or lose Mexico. Texas cannot be conquered.

N. F. Times.

Notice.  
WILL be sold on the 6th day of June next, before the Court House door, in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, the following tracts of land, or as much of the same as will satisfy the tax due thereon:

One tract listed by Thomas Bell, Esq.; 1 do. Stokely Harris; 1 do. Reuben T. Harris; 1 do. Josiah Perry, Sr.; 1 do. George W. Boyd; 1 do. Margaret Warner; 1 do. John Jennings; 1 do. Lemuel Powers; 1 do. Cortney Allen; 1 do. William Clary; 1 do. Banister Gordon; 1 do. Reuben Leonard; 1 do. Allen Mitchell; 1 do. Benani White; 1 do. Miriam Hollowell; 1 do. William Redgood; 1 do. Jesse Dailey; 1 do. Hollowell Scott; 1 do. Nathan Bundy; do John Bundy's heirs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Shr. F.  
April 7, 1836. 7182 \$2 50.

Pettit Gulph Cotton Seed.  
500 BUSHELS genuine Pettit Gulph Cotton Seed just received, and for sale by N. M. MARTIN & DONNAN, Petersburg, Virginia.

All orders from the country, will be promptly attended to, and the Seed forwarded directed, without delay.

N. M. & D.  
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FOR THE STANDARD.  
Gen. E. B. DUDLEY.  
Mr. Editor: What are Gen. Dudley's "political principles?" What is that statesman like exposition of his views, which he feels "called upon" to make, by his nomination, and by which he wishes his political views, his sentiments, to be more publicly known? Has he in his letter even glanced at any one of those great topics which constitute the legitimate and proper subjects of state legislation? Has he expressed a single sentiment of state policy—on internal improvement, or the best mode of developing those rich but hidden treasures, both mineral and agricultural, which will some day make North Carolina one of the most important States in the Union? Has he even alluded to the subject of mental improvement, or general education for the development of those richer hidden treasures which shall still higher elevate our character at home, and make our influence still more extensively felt abroad?

No! Nothing of all this enters into Gen. Dudley's political creed. The whole sum and substance of his "principles," which he has spread before the people in his statement, is contained in a single half dozen state newspaper exploded squibs against Van Buren—charges which he sustains by no substantial proof, and which the better portion of the opposition press have virtually acknowledged to be false.

One prime article in his creed is, that Van Buren is "not one of us." Another, that "he is an Abolitionist;" a third, that he is a traitor to his party—or, having belonged to all parties, has betrayed them all; and finally, has endorsed that most singular and unworthy of all denunciations, that he is acting under a "non-committal policy" in his treatment of the slavery question.

Such charges, in these days, in the face of facts, if found in the corner of a whining bank whig newspaper, or in the mouth of a croaking whig, might well be passed by with that silent contempt which they deserve; but where they are sent abroad to the people as facts, under the sanction of authority, or when they are made the stepping stone to power, then justice demands that the mask should be torn off; let the visage concealed be whose it may, and that his true features be exposed to the gaze of the people.

What more barefaced inconsistency was ever uttered or published, than that Van Buren is acting under a "non-committal" system? A man whose mind embraces the exciting and dividing subjects of the day with a giant's energy, forming his opinions coolly and deliberately, and publishing them to the world fearlessly, and with the assurance of one who bases his principles on truth and justice—yes! and publishes them too, sometimes at the bidding of enemies, to their disgrace and confusion—and yet such a man is stigmatized as acting under a "non-committal" policy.

Even Gen. Dudley himself charges Van Buren with being an Abolitionist, and in favor of a high tariff. Surely, then, the charge of "non-committal" from such a source, falls by its own weight. Is that man to be charged with being non-committal, who gives his sentiments unhesitatingly, at a time to himself most critical—and that, too, upon subjects on which there always has been and always will be strong sectional feeling? Is he non-committal who has ever been charged by the whigs with bringing into operation measures which they hoped to render odious in the eyes of the people?

Let us question these whigs a little: On whom was poured out the severest invective when the deposit question was up? On whom was showered torrents of obloquy by the Bankites? What was represented as at work behind the curtain, secretly laboring to involve the nation in a war with France, and thus secure his own succession to the Presidential Chair? And now, that the measures of the Administration are reaping with harvests of glory in the eyes of a scrutinizing nation, now it is that this same double tongued opposition press are attempting to brand Mr. Van Buren as acting under a "non-committal" policy. And to such a course of ingratitude—it well deserves another name—has Gen. Dudley given the sanction of his approbation!!

PRO PATRIA.

FOR THE STANDARD.  
Episcopal Convention.  
Mr. Editor: To remove the doubts which, in consequence of the Small Pox having been in Newbern, have been felt as to the safety and probability of the convention of the church meeting there next week, at the instance of the Right Rev. Bishop Ives, send you, with a request for publication, an extract of a letter received from the Bishop; from which it will be seen that the meeting of the convention will not be changed from Newbern, as the Bishop thinks "there can be no danger" at that place. The letter is dated,

"Wilmington, April 22d, 1836. Until this morning, much doubt for the last week has perplexed me as to the prudence of our convention meeting in Newbern, on account of the small pox. But as the Physicians write me that no new cases have occurred for a week, I think there can be no danger. Will you have something to this effect inserted in the Raleigh Papers?"

Raleigh, April 26, 1836.

Michigan and Arkansas.—On the passage of the bill in the Senate, to admit the State of Arkansas into the Union, by a vote of 30 to 8, Mr. Benton remarked, that the application of Arkansas having been put into the hands of a Senator from a non-slaveholding State, and that of Michigan into those of a Senator from a slaveholding State, was an indication of the decay of the Spirit of Abolitionism.

MARRIED.  
In Washington, N. C. 13th instant, Whitney Naron to Miss Mary B. Butler, in Lenoir county, 7th inst. Mr. John O. Williams of Williamson, to Miss Sarah Wiggins of Lenoir.

In Fayetteville, 21st inst. Thomas Hill, Esq. of New Hanover county, to Miss Eliza Y. Toomer, daughter of the Hon. John D. Toomer.

In Edgecombe county, 1st inst. John Garrett to Elizabeth Nettles.

In Orange county, 9th inst. Mr. Simon Couch, aged 16, to Miss Lucenia Seward, aged 40.

In Davidson county, 9th inst. Harrison Leaph, aged 60, to Miss Elizabeth Roch, aged 16.

In Charlotte, 14th inst. Mr. Jackson Perry of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Anne of Charlotte.

In Mecklenburg county, 12th inst. Mr. George W. Williamson to Miss Angelica F. Rude. Also, 16th ultimo, Mr. Joseph McCombs to Miss Martha Parks. Also, 31st ult. Mr. James Pick to Miss Mary E. McNeely.

In Stokes county, 21st instant, William J. Cornelias to Nancy P. Doab.

In Buncombe county, 15th ult. Mr. R. W. Porter to Miss Martha H. Gudge.

DIED.  
Recently, on Pungo creek, Beaufort county, Mrs. Elizabeth Mandowell, aged about 70 years. In Chatham county, 13th inst. Rufus Jones, Esq. aged about 47 years.

Also, in Chatham, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Frances Ward, widow of the late Robert Ward, aged about 70 years. For more than 40 years, she was a pious member of the Baptist Church. She was an affectionate mother, and has left numerous relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

[Communicated.]

In Orange county, 11th inst. Mr. William Ryder, aged 84 years.

In Brunswick county, recently, Mrs. Sarah McCracken, wife of Robert McCracken.

In Cumberland county, 18th inst. John M. Clark, aged 25.

In Richmond county, 3d inst. Alexander Nicholson, Esq. late Sheriff of that county, aged 66.

In Baltimore county, where she was born, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, in the 12th year of her age.

At Lillington Hall, New Hanover county, 14th inst. after an illness of three days, Dr. John H. Waters, of Wilmington, aged 32 years. Also, near South Washington, New Hanover, on the 17th inst. Mr. Jeremiah Hand, aged 73 years.

In Orange county, 17th inst. John Long, Sr. aged 76, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, and a highly respected citizen, and an honest man.

In Rowan county, 8th inst. Capt. Samuel Austin, aged 69—a highly respectable citizen, and an honest man.

In Surry county, 2nd inst. Joel H. Burch. Also, 30th January last, Samuel Callaway, a soldier of the Revolution.

State of North Carolina.  
PROCLAMATION.  
200 DOLLARS REWARD.—Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that a certain JOHN BELLAMY, stands charged by an indictment of a grand jury of Warren county, with the murder of one William C. Mayfield of said county, and that the said John Bellamy has made his escape: Now therefore to the end, that the said John Bellamy may be brought to Justice, the above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine the said fugitive, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the county in which he is taken, so that he may be brought to answer the said charge of murder against him, and be dealt with according to Law. And I do hereby moreover enjoin and command all officers civil and military to use every exertion and diligence, to apprehend the said Bellamy, and bring him to justice.

John Bellamy is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, stout made, round full face inclined to be flushed of red, fair complexion, dark eyes, and hair neatly or cut short by a side parting, and sign a fainter scab on his forehead, in the same State, and for the last seven or eight years kept a public house in Warrenton of this State.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same at the City of Raleigh, on the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT,  
By order of the Governor.

THOMAS H. HAYWOOD, Private Secretary.  
April 23d, 1836. 3178

NEW-SPRING GOODS,  
AND CHEAP.  
THE subscribers are now receiving from the Northern cities, at their store on Fayetteville street, nearly opposite the Market House, and formerly occupied by Dr. Davis & Co. a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting in part of—

Supr. fig'd French Mullins and French Prints, Matine, Gro de Swiss, Gro de Berlin, and Italian Silks.

5-4 and 6-4 satin striped and plain white Mullins, English and Scotch Prints, Chamber and strip'd French Ginghams, Ladies' fashionable Lisle, Thread and Silk Ribbed Hose, A large quantity of the best Irish Linen, Parasols and Umbrellas.

A few cases of Gentlemen's fashionable white and black Fur Hats, Shoes and Boots; Hardware, Glassware, GROCERIES; Crockery, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, various kinds. A large assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, with some Austrian Cloth, a late importation, for summer wear, &c. &c.

Also, BROWN'S superior Chewing Tobacco. They respectfully desire their customers to call and examine their goods, and they doubt not that the quality and price will give satisfaction.

N. B. S. & C. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, for the very liberal patronage received by them since their association in business.

FLOR for sale, on commission. S. & C.

Raleigh, April 19, 1836. 3179

Doct. Wm. Martin Crenshaw.  
HAVING permanently located at the well known Store of his father and brother, (W. Crenshaw & Son,) 15 miles north of Raleigh, and within two miles of the Institute, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Wake Forest and the circumjacent country generally. His charges will be moderate, and lenity will be extended to the poor. He intends devoting his time exclusively to the business of his profession, and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.

Wake Forest, April 1, 1836.

"Dr. CRENSHAW has been in attendance on the lectures of Jefferson Medical College, for the three past sessions, and has been our office pupil for upwards of two years. He has seen with much practice, and has, under our direction, had many patients committed to his charge; and from his judicious treatment of the same, we confidently recommend him as being amply qualified for the practice of his profession in its various branches."

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTERSON, M. D.  
Professor of Anatomy.  
JOHN REVERE, M. D.  
Professor of Practice, &c. &c.

4 Wagon Horses, Wanted.  
A gentleman about moving, desires to hire a good draft Horse, &c. fair price will be given. Application to be made soon. Apply at the Standard Office.

Raleigh, April 2, 1836. 35